



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

plants containing similar series of colors. It is inferred that crosses between white-flowered plants should result not infrequently in progenies of all purple-flowered offspring, or of purple and white in the ratios 1:1, 3:5, or 1:3; but as yet these results have not been found.—J. M. C.

Jurassic flora of Normandy.—LIGNIER³¹ has added a number of new species to the rich jurassic flora of Normandy, that are suggestive of relationships concerning which real knowledge is very much desired. The Filicales are represented by species of *Lomatopteris* and *Linopteris*, and the Equisetales by a species of *Equisetites*. The cycadean forms, however, are of chief interest and abundance, and it would be a great gain to know definitely what the numerous species of *Zamites* and *Otozamites* represent. The conifers are represented by species of *Brachyphyllum*, *Pachyphyllum*, and *Conites*.

The memoir is undated, but its reception in March 1910 suggests recent publication.—J. M. C.

Apospory and apogamy in Trichomanes.—GEORGEVITCH³² has investigated *Trichomanes Kaulfussii*, whose apospory and gemma production was described by BOWER in 1894. The branching filamentous prothallium bears sterigmata (singly or in tufts), at the ends of each of which is balanced a gemma. The development of prothallia from these gemmae is described in detail, and antheridia were observed developing directly upon the gemmae, sometimes associated with a prothallium on the same gemma. This transition from sporophyte to gametophyte is accompanied by no reduction in the number of chromosomes. Counts were made in both generations and at different stages of mitosis, and always approximated 80.—J. M. C.

Parasitic fungi of Wisconsin.—In 1884 TRELEASE published a list of the parasitic fungi of Wisconsin, and supplementary lists were issued by DAVIS in 1893, 1897, and 1903. Now a fourth supplementary list has appeared.³³ It contains a list of 76 forms occurring on hosts not previously recorded; and 113 forms not reported heretofore from the state. The latter list includes 9 new species and varieties in the following genera: *Ascochyta*, *Cercospora*, *Cylindrosporium* (2), *Gloeosporium*, *Phyllosticta* (2), *Ramularia*, and *Septoria*. This record in reference to 189 forms indicates what interest and persistence can do for any area.—J. M. C.

³¹ LIGNIER, OCTAVE, Végétaux fossiles de Normandie. VI. Flore jurassique de Mamers (Sarthe). Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie 24: pp. 48. pls. 2. figs. 7. (Undated.)

³² GEORGEVITCH, PETER, Preliminary note on apospory and apogamy in *Trichomanes Kaulfussii* Hk. et Grew. Annals of Botany 24: 233, 234. figs. 7. 1910.

³³ DAVIS, J. J., Fourth supplementary list of parasitic fungi of Wisconsin. Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. 16: 739-772. 1909.